

CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH.

Nearly 17,000 people are receiving benefits from the old age pension law in Australia.

Although a millionaire or thereabouts, Bryan still continues to be the Commager to a lot of stupid people.

At the close of the A. F. of L. convention at Rochester, Haywood, the old-time radical, forced his way into the hall and struck Delegate Mahlon Barnes, national campaign manager of the Socialists, in the face, then took to his heels. Rather cowardly direct action!

One of the big Chicago packings houses has installed a company dentist for the benefit of the dearly beloved employees—it looks well in the eyes of the people and costs less than giving the said dearly beloved employees living wages. It takes genius to make philanthropy pay dividends.

The American Federation of Gompers again back in the smiles of the masters of wealth. He has again delivered the goods, although it was a little harder this time. Some of the big unions are getting pretty wide awake which bodes no good for the civil federation lickspittle-lam.

Milwaukee Socialists have been having quite a time opposing an adroitly drawn dance hall ordinance that gives the police the right to close up a dance if any one person misbehaves. Under it, it would be very easy for some hoodlum enemy of Socialism to force his way into a Socialist dance and deliberately bring about a closing of the hall. But a supreme court decision given in another matter now makes it appear that the dance hall license affair is also unconstitutional.

Socialism has made another signal gain in South America. In Argentina the party vote went up from 7,000 to 14,000. The capitalist interests see what is coming, and already one of their mouthpieces has declared: "We must all stand together and stem the flood." The capitalist interests in this country have seen the same necessity. They are ready to "together sticken" everywhere the Socialists come within reach of victory. But as the Socialists have a head of steam growing, growing this cannot avail him. It is to smile!

Australia seems to be doing things painful to capitalism and showing rather slim respect for the rights of private fiefdoms. Some time ago it started a state carpenter shop, that has already cleared a profit of \$22,000. Then it has a metal quarry of its own to supply the metal it needs for public work, that also is a money-maker. And it has a state brick manufacturing, etc. It is shocking—especially when we remember the positive assurance that capitalism has given us over and over that state owned things are always bound to be ruinous and wasteful.

The official records now disclose that the non-partisan administration in Milwaukee has run the city expenses up to \$600,000 more than was spent in the last year of the Sedell administration, while at the same time cutting out all progressive measures started for the benefit of the people. When the Socialist administration did better than had ever been done in running the city the corporations, the factories flooded the newspapers of the land with rot about Milwaukee going to the dogs. But not a line will be sent out to the people about this above "non"-partisan achievement.

The true story of Roosevelt's conduct after he was shot in Milwaukee has hardly been told. The wonderful nerve in going on with his big Auditorium meeting although carrying a wound he assailed a bullet in his chest, was not quite all that it appeared on the surface. After the shooting the automobile continued to the building where the address was to be made, and before the colonel appeared before his audience he submitted to an examination of the wound by a physician in the office. This examination showed that the wound was comparatively superficial. Then he went before the big crowd and started off by saying, "I've been shot." Then he pulled his vest open to show the blood stain on his shirt. It was dramatic, studiously so. One cannot help the feeling that, like a master politician, he made the most possible of the occasion. The general impression has been that he simply went on with his meeting with the determination to do so if it cost him his life. But it seems that he knew pretty well that there was no great danger in what he was doing, while it was, decidedly, effective for the campaign.

Twenty years ago the alums of Germany were notorious. Cologne, Frankfurt, Munich, and Berlin had acres of ville and overcrowded tenements. A few years ago an English workman, visiting Stuttgart at the International Socialist congress, asked a German workman to show him where the poor lived. He took him to a clean well-built quarter, inhabited by the poorest workmen.

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Charity Degrades, But Justice Ennobles

The Ever-Growing Power of Social-Democracy Moves by a Recognized Law

EVERY new truth tends to become a commonplace. Every exception tends to form a rule, originality to become a type.

The commonplace of today was the originality of yesterday. To compare the eyes of one's sweetheart to stars today is trite and silly, but originally the comparison was wonderfully poetical; and just because it was beautiful, it was repeated over and over till it was spoiled. So it is with all wisdom and knowledge.

A modern labor convention contains a good deal more wisdom than was probably required in Greek or Roman senates, for the mental labor of the best thinkers and investigators of the past, joined to the knowledge of the present, there find their expression. Many old catchwords and phrases may be heard, but all these not long ago were considered fine, significant, original ideas. They, however, have come into common use, and thus have lost the charm of novelty. They are no longer sensational! That is all. But the new sensational ideas of today are not therefore better, wiser or truer.

The commonplace of today is not only the originality of yesterday, but it is yesterday's heart, its life-blood; for only that which was actually good and of great value could survive and expand into common use. What before was new and bold, for instance, Copernicus' discovery that the earth revolves around the sun, or Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, and a thousand other things, are now taught in all the schools and have thus become commonplace as the art of reading or writing. Public speaking was a rare art not long ago. Now oratory among the masses is quite a matter of course. The ballot and the present education of the people are the results of the mental labor and the efforts of the best men of the recent past.

The so-called genius of today will be the "philistine" of tomorrow.

If living men of genius were gathered together in one assemblage, they would by no means exhibit an astonishing amount of intellect, but would merely show them-

selves up as average men, as ordinary philistines. The fact is simply this—every genius, besides his one-sided specialty, which makes him a remarkable individuality, has many qualities in common with his neighbors and with all nameless human beings. All the common qualities we will call A. Besides these, each man of genius has something peculiar, but which with each one of them is different. These peculiarities we will call B, C, D, E, etc. If a hundred men of genius were together, we should have a hundred A's, but only one B, one C, one D, E, F, G, H, etc. And in every vote the hundred average men A would always prevail, and the individuals B, C, D, E, etc. would continually remain alone in their wisdom.

One hundred men of genius in public affairs are therefore equal to one hundred philistines and probably would be even very retrogressive, since it is well known that remarkable strength in one direction is usually attained at the expense of all other faculties of the individual. These one hundred men of genius, being human in other respects, would probably turn out remarkably reactionary.

America is pretty rich in men of genius, but in consequence of their peculiarities, they are called "cranks" for short. This does not prove that every crank is a genius.

What Social-Democrats teach, and the entire terminology, which twenty-five years ago in Europe and America was sensational, unheard-of and incomprehensible, is now understood by almost everybody. The complete formulas of Socialism are already beginning in many circles to become very commonplace.

The bold and original thinkers, who always outstrip their age, need not be silent because they are not perfectly understood, nor should they withhold the fruits of their mental labor.

But they should not fall into a tone of military authority or strike a commanding attitude, for then they would neither be listened to nor understood, and would only hurt their cause. They must rather preach, teach, agitate, and unwearyingly present the same arguments.

The more frequently they are repeated, the more common, the more current their ideas will become, until at last their ideas are universally known and acknowledged, and the most obstinate philistine will declare that he has always said so.

Our whole agitation is a question of time, since average men want to inherit their views and not work them out. The new teaching, which was brought to the knowledge of one generation even against its will, will be accepted by the following generation as quite a matter of course. Ideas which were known to one generation, will be tried by the next, and if advantageous, will be adopted.

On this rests the ever growing power of Socialism. By the millions, it will no longer be regarded as something new, unheard-of, but it will be tried, found useful and adopted among other conquered thoughts and ideas. Then these millions will only wait for a favorable opportunity to realize their idea with the least possible sacrifice.

Such a harvest is now ripening for Social-Democracy within the capitalistic world in the minds of the masses, and no capitalistic genius has the power, by any new artful illusion, to divert their thought from the new system and its trial!

To understand Social-Democracy is to accomplish it. Its most powerful enemies at present are old traditions and habits of thought. But these old notions are very out-of-date and threadbare. Moreover, the actual facts have so plainly demonstrated them to be false, that they have lost their power even over the unthinking multitude. All new mental labor is for the benefit of progress and directly or indirectly aids Socialism. The old dies, the new grows full of vital power. The moment is approaching when the new society will be freed from the old swaddling-clothes.

And this entire process we call mental development.

Victor L. Bourgeois

The American Federation Convention

ROCHESTER, New York.

When the gavel falls late tonight marking the end of the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, it will close one of the most important gatherings in the history of that organization. It is important because it has shown the waning power of Samuel Gompers, who for a generation has been the dictator of the American Labor movement.

More than ever before the convention was forced this year to take up really important questions and face them. The administration forces defeated the proposition for industrial unionism, but the progressive faction polled 6,000 votes for it. The most the progressives could muster a year ago at Atlanta was 4,500. That shows how the unrest has grown. If there was not a jail sentence hanging over the heads of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison the rebuke would have been still greater. It is that jail sentence which has won them sympathy for several years.

Industrial Organization Defeated.

Industrial organization was turned down by the federation Wednesday after one of the bitterest fights the organization has ever witnessed, a fight in which the delegates forgot their comradery, shouted threats and accusations, shook their fists, and shrieked themselves hoarse. The final vote on the proposition was 5,929 for and 10,932 against.

The issue as presented was not a demand for a declaration in favor of straight-faced organization of unions by industrial lines, but a modified proposition brought forward by a minority report which declares in substance:

"That one organization shall hold jurisdiction over the workers in one industry, where practical, and that where a majority of the men actually involved believe such organization to be impractical they shall federate in a department."

All Shout for Floor.

When the hour for the noon recess arrived a score of delegates were demanding the floor while scores of others, members of the conservative wing, were shouting for the floor. Duncan McDonald of the Illinois miners had just finished a strong plea for industrial organization. The noon adjournment came amid disorder.

John P. White, president of the Mine workers, was the first speaker of the afternoon. It was his first appearance at this convention and he was welcomed by the floor. He then urged in the name of his great organization, the largest in the federation, for thorough industrial organization. Daniel J. Tobin, of the teamsters, declared that the minority report would result in the complete disruption of his union as they deal with and work with the men of every other craft and industry.

Sharp exchanges took place between Tobin and Duncan McDonald over remarks dated in a local paper Tuesday morning in which McDonald was quoted as saying that President Gompers is not a trades unionist, and that he was a yellow dog, a wooden Indian or a yellow dog than for Gompers.

McDonald Is Aroused.

He drew attention to the fact that no denial of this publication has appeared, and he demanded that an apology be made to the convention. McDonald escaped a hissing and decided that he had had quiet because he wished to learn who was responsible for the publication. It had been printed, he declared, in order to create trouble and put him in a bad light, and he wanted to know who was responsible for it. Tobin denied knowledge of responsibility.

Joseph Cannon, of the Western Federation of Miners, made probably the most able speech of the day. He answered many questions fired at him from the floor with a view to unravelling knotty points in the proposition and was loudly applauded as he scored each point.

Gompers on His Feet.

President Gompers followed Cannon and made a speech of great power. He demanded an explanation from Duncan McDonald concerning the publication in the local paper.

"It is industrial unionism against trades unionism," exclaimed Mr. Gompers. "It has been my policy to see to it that your president has as little power as possible; to strip those at the head of your affairs from great power."

British Fraternal Delegates Talked Socialism to A. F. of L. While Gompers Glowered

At the great American Federation of Labor convention at Rochester, N. Y., the two British trade union delegates, Robert Smillie and John G. Gompers, representing a country where no Gompers, as a friend of capitalism has been able to keep the organized workers from espousing Socialism, made ringing labor addresses, with no traces of cringing and sycophancy. The substance of Mr. Smillie's address is given here:

Mr. President and Fellow Trade Unionists: I need hardly say that I considered myself highly honored when appointed along with my colleague, Mr. Seddon, to carry fraternal greetings from the British Trades Union movement to the representatives of this convention of the American Federation of Labor. We have had some experience in international work through our Mining Federation and through other labor organizations in Great Britain. We meet from time to time in a business capacity, or in a social capacity with delegates representing labor in the continental countries of Europe, and I need scarcely say that the labor movement is universal, and that under its banner should march forward the workers of all nations, independent of creed or color. I believe that you will be well pleased to hear that trade, generally speaking, is in an excellent condition throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain at the present time. Unemployment has been eliminated. There is only one thing which the

Britisher, whether he be Irish, Scotch or Welsh, is always hunting for, and that is work. I have heard it said that in my early days working in the pits, that they were looking for work and praying fervently to heaven that they could not get it, but generally speaking, the Britisher is a devil for work.

In the past they have been more concerned in looking for work and working when they found work than they were concerned in finding out what they were going to get for the work when they performed it, and so keep have they been for work many times that they have performed the fact that a brother might be idle because of their performing two men's work.

Helpless Need Union.

At the present time I believe they are not so fond of work as they used to be. Their sole desire does not seem to be entirely in finding work. They inquire now very closely what is to be the reward for the work when they do it. Trade is good, employment is regular, and as a consequence slight increases in wages have been secured by voluntary arrangements without strike in many of our industries in Great Britain. Trades Unionism is still improving, extending numerically and I believe is advancing in intelligence. In Great Britain as in America there is still plenty of room for the extension of trades unionism, and in our country it is the most helpful and the most necessary organization, who are disorganized up to the present time, and I feel and I think that the British trades union movement is rapidly coming to the conclusion that it is the duty of organized labor, of the organized skilled trades of our country, to see to it that the unskilled workers and the sweat and woman worker of our various cities should be organized in order that their conditions may be improved, so that I be-

lieve within the next few years that greater attention will be paid to assisting in the organization of the unskilled workers and of the female workers of our various industrial centers.

During the past year we have had some lively times in the shape of serious labor disputes. We had first a labor dispute affecting a very large body of the road workers, a dispute which threatened at one time to cover the whole railway system of Great Britain, but which ultimately

was settled on mutual terms more or less satisfactory to the workers employed. Since then we have had a mining strike which was more universal in its application than any strike of a similar nature which has ever taken place in any industry.

The mining industry with us is essentially a fighting organization and right through from the early history of organized mining in Great Britain they have always been at any time ready to fight, but those of us who

have been taking an active part in the mining movement for many years have had a feeling that it was our duty to organize the whole mining industry under one common banner and to make a common organization. It took some years to accomplish this end, but we saw its realization some two years ago when we secured the adherence of Durham and Northumberland, the two important Northern mining counties of Great Britain, into membership with the Miners' Federation.

William E. Rodriguez, of the Chicago painters, caused a ripple of laughter when he said he regretted that a monopoly of abuse, invective and sarcasm could not be allowed to President Gompers.

"We have in Chicago good trades unionists and good Catholics who are good Socialists and are pleased with this convention who fear this party will destroy religion."

"You talk about supporting union labor. Why, then, do you desert Brothers Tift and Roosevelt, the only old party candidates who had union cards, and support Woodrow Wilson, the enemy of union labor?"

"I ran for mayor of Chicago. The members of the Building Trades council did not vote for me. They elected one dead old friend, Carter Harrison, and the way he has been beating their heads off this last summer shows what a friend of labor he is."

Andrew J. Gallagher presented an amendment to the motion of adoption of the report, calling for the immediate consideration of a plan for the organization of a National Political Labor party with the objects, legislative aims and policies of the American Federation of Labor.

Andrew J. Farnsworth, of the Seamen's union, made a masterly attack on the proposed amendment, declaring that it simply meant that the mover of the motion wanted the executive council to do their thinking for them. The motion first destroys the policy of the federation by throwing it into politics and then affirming those policies after they have been destroyed.

Delegate Thomas Rowe of the Flint Glass Workers raised the point of order that the motion was contrary to a section of the constitution which forbids the discussion of political questions in the American Federation of Labor. The chair ruled the point well taken and Gallagher appealed from the decision. The Socialists kept still during all of this discussion. The whole thing was recognized by them as a plan cleverly contrived to draw their fire on a question which was certain to be decided against them. The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 161 to 23.

tion of Great Britain. For many months we had an agitation going on in the mining districts for securing what is known amongst us as full payment for abnormal places, which is a technical thing that I need not go into at any great length here further than to say that coal getters, generally speaking, are paid by results, and that it is only, if they produce a certain amount of material, that they fix the amount of wages. Sometimes they meet with difficulties in their working places which make it quite impossible for them to produce the normal quantity of material, and through no fault of their own they find that their wages are curtailed by one-half or by two-thirds.

In many cases, many districts, agreements have been drawn up which protect the workmen under circumstances such as this, but in tens of thousands of cases the working miners were face to face with those conditions and had no agreement to protect them and found themselves going home at the end of the week or fortnight, as the case might be, with one-half or one-third of their normal wages.

Well, we met the employers after fully considering the matter and asked the employers of Great Britain, mine owners of Great Britain, to enter into an agreement for the setting up of machinery to prevent men working day after day under conditions such as these without adequate payment; the mine owners refused to internationally enter into this agreement.

Planned Mass Strike. We knew perfectly well if a general stopping came it would not come on the abnormal places alone, but that other matters would have to be settled. The mine owners refused to act on this question. The miners had to reconsider the matter, and after fruitless negotiations with the employers, they decided on a general strike in order to secure a minimum rate of wages for boys employed on the

ground, in order to secure a minimum rate of wages for men employed on the ground, and to secure a minimum rate of wages for the men employed at the coal face and paid by results.

We balloted on the question and we fixed a day on which we would stop work. To me this is the most interesting part of that great struggle, that on the day fixed for stopping work, every man and boy employed in the mines of Great Britain, eight from the South of Wales to the North of Scotland, every man and boy ceased work on the day on which it was agreed to stop, and every pulley, every wheel, of every coal mine in Great Britain was stopped from that day so far as coal-getting was concerned. The membership of our union, organized membership, was about 540,000, but in our stoppage over 350,000 persons stopped work in connection with our dispute, and during the six weeks which it lasted, the loyalty and enthusiasm of our members was shown by the fact that I don't think a single picket was required from one end to the other of the coal field as long as the strike continued.

Our commercial newspapers are exceedingly anxious to have a copy blue to present to their readers in the interests of the sale of their papers and advertisements, and believing that in such a strike as the miners' strike there was bound to be in the mining districts, there was bound to be a complete black-legging, and some great trouble with the police, and ultimately with the soldiers, with the shooting down of the miners.

Holding this view, nearly one hundred special press men were sent into the various mining districts with instructions to write up all the good copy they could get in connection with the strike and the calling of policemen and everything of that kind. Well, those hundred good men and true

scattered. (Continued on page 2)

The General Political Situation Is Both Interesting and Significant.

Woodrow Wilson has fixed the date upon which the Democratic party will enter into the shadow and valley of death.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Wilson says:

I shall call congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 16. I shall do this only because I think the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but also because I know it to be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular terms of tariff revision are to be, should be removed as soon as possible.

The Democratic party is pledged to a tariff for revenue only. It has condemned protective duties as robbery of the consumer in defiance of the constitution.

If the Democratic party shall keep its pledges to the people, if it shall meet the hopes and expectations of its supporters, it will wipe out every trace and vestige of protectionism.

Protectionism—what a vile and odious thing it has been to Democratic orators. "The communism of pelf," the tribute wrung from the pockets of the poor to fatten the swollen purses of privilege. Tariff bandits, Pittsburgh pirates, thieves, corruptionists, knaves and ballot-box stuffers, and vote bribers—the beneficiaries of the tariff swindle—have been the seven devils that have possessed the American people and brought them to the very verge of destitution and despair.

The Democrats now have the tariff bandits on the hip. They have them at their mercy, as they did when Cleveland, with Waterson croaking at his heels, marched through a bloody slaughterhouse to an open grave.

Cleveland was elected on the issue that protection is robbery. He was pledged to free the people from the burden of legalized-loot and wrench the republic from the clutches of greed.

When in office Cleveland turned aside to slay the menace and peril of free silver. The Sherman silver-purchase act was repealed and with Morgan's assistance the credit of the nation was kept from falling below par.

The Democratic party saved the nation's credit and lost its opportunity to rout the tariff bandits. A year after Cleveland's inauguration, a Democratic congress turned its attention to the protective infamy.

The Wilson-Gorman act was born and the Democratic party all but died.

Profiting from the experience of Grover Cleveland, whom he so closely resembles, Woodrow Wilson purposes to descend upon the den of forty thieves and rout them bag and baggage before they have time to recover from their surprise. He will not give them a year in which to prepare to meet the attacks of an unterrified Democracy.

There is in retirement at Sheboygan Falls, a Democratic statesman, the Hon. Charles Weiss. Mr. Weiss expresses the fear that Wilson and the Democratic party will bring disappointment to the American people. The people, he complains, expect too much from the coming administration. They expect the Democratic party to keep its promises, fulfill its pledges and make good.

If protectionism shall not be destroyed, if the trusts shall not be rooted out, if opportunity shall not be restored and the cost of living reduced, the people will set up a cry that they have been buncoed and demand their money back.

If, by some unforeseen and impossible circumstance the Democratic party should keep its pledges, if it should turn a deaf ear to

Morgan and Ryan and Belmont and Rockefeller, if it should destroy the trusts, dismember the great railway systems, put a premium on the stage coach and beckon the ox-cart to come forth from its seclusion, if it should extinguish the tariff and free the people from the exactions and tributes of privilege, what would the harvest be?

The Democratic party's opportunity has been restored; but unfortunately for it the condition which it faces is, as Grover Cleveland on a like occasion remarked, quite dissimilar from the theory to which it professes to be devoted.

The election returns from all parts of the United States indicate that the Socialist vote has more than doubled since the presidential election of 1908.

The greatly augmented Socialist vote indicates that the time is not far distant when Mr. Debs' epigram, "there are but two parties and one issue," will become a reality.

The doubling of the Socialist vote will bear immediate fruit in shaping the policies of government under capitalistic administration. We are about to enter upon an era of social reform. Even under Democratic administration, with its laissez faire doctrine, we shall witness the initiating of legislation to "head off Socialism."

The masses of the people are moving. They are moving blindly. They have been persuaded to try jumping from the capitalistic frying pan into the capitalistic fire. When they find that the fire is quite as hot and disagreeable as the pan, they may conclude that neither is suited to their purposes.

Something must be done to abate the discontent. There will be legislation to encourage a "return to the land." A banking system, which will enable the small farmer to get credit at a low rate of interest, will be devised, and the heartless exploitation of the workers, as it exists in the steel industry, will be restrained.

The significance of the increase in the Socialist vote has not been lost upon our lords and masters. The ship is leaking and every man is needed at the pumps!

The Rev. S. H. Anderson, of the Methodist church, has taken note that Socialism has nearly doubled its strength in the United States in four years. "The wealth of the country," he says, "is in the hands not of the people, but of the plutocrats." The way to head off Socialism, he suggests, is in adopting policies of social justice.

If the opponents of Socialism can devise a plan of social justice that will place the wealth of the country into the hands of the people and relieve the plutocrats of their possessions, they may succeed in averting Socialism. We have an idea, however, that it would make little difference to the plutocrats whether it should be called Socialism or social justice.

If there is any way that the wealth of the nation may be placed in the hands of the people save by a system of common ownership of the means of production and distribution, no one as yet has been able to find it.

Social justice in name can do nothing unless it is social justice in fact. Then it becomes Socialism.

Congressman Berger Defines Socialist Attitude Toward Trusts

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1912.
Hon. Victor L. Berger,
Brisbane Hall,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir—The Chicago World, a daily newspaper, has called upon the attorney general to take action against the Associated Press, with headquarters located in New York. We use this method, as it is the only one by which public attention can be called to the monopolistic organization of this news trust.

The Chicago World believes that the government should make an investigation of the Associated Press and bring to light the manner in which news is twisted and shaded in the interest of the ruling classes.

The Chicago World feels sure that it would bring about wholesome results, and as you are the only Socialist congressman we call upon you, in the interests of the working class, to use Attorney General Wickersham to bring about this desired result.

Fraternally yours,
CHICAGO DAILY WORLD,
Gordon Nye,
Managing Editor.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 15, 1912.
Gordon Nye, Esq.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir—Mr. Wickersham, the Attorney General of the United States, has taken action against the Oil trust, the Hunt trust, the tobacco trust, the Fruit trust and several other trusts without being urged to do so by a Socialist paper or by a Socialist organization. The Sugar trust was investigated at the instance of Mr. Hardwick, a Democrat from Georgia, the successor of Mr. Tom Watson, for the purpose of "busting" it. The Steel trust was investigated at the instance of Mr. Stanley, a Democrat from Kentucky, for the purpose of "busting" it. In fact both the Democrats and the Republican administration have made trust busting a specialty.

The Socialists understand the genesis of the present economic conditions, understand capitalism and the origin of the trusts. We do not participate in any trust "busting." We have always ridiculed all efforts of that kind as impossible and reactionary and only calculated to divert the attention of the people from the real issues.

Incidentally, while trying to show the condition that brought about the strike in Lawrence, I have also shown up the oppression of the Wool trust. At the same time I must say that the conditions in the mills owned by the

Wool trust are in no way worse than the conditions in mills that do not belong to the Wool trust. In fact they are sometimes even a little better.

Moreover, if I believed that trusts can be "busted" by act of Congress, I would at once start with the Meat trust or the Coal trust—the Associated Press I would leave until next week.

But if you, Mr. Nye, have any serious complaints, backed up by evidence, to bring against the Associated Press, which is doing an interstate business with newspapers—facts that tend to show that the Associated Press is oppressive to its employees and that its existence is a danger and a detriment to the masses of the American people, I shall be glad to introduce in the House of Representatives a resolution based upon such evidence, asking for an investigation of the Associated Press and its methods. I would then endeavor to use this as an additional argument for the necessity of government ownership of telegraphs.

But under no circumstances shall I ask the government to "bust" the Associated Press.

I represent the Socialist party and its principles and cannot go into the trust "busting" business. That remains the privilege of Mr. Bryan and the Southern Democracy, since even Mr. Taft has not made a success of it.

Very truly yours,
VICTOR L. BERGER.

British Delegates at A. F. of L. Meet.

(Continued from last page.)

sharpened their pencils and went down to the mining districts, and they had to admit at the end of four weeks that there was nothing for them to do, and they had to come back to London again without any reports at all. All they could say was that the miners in every district seemed absolutely happy, happier than they had been any time probably for the previous three or four years, because they were getting a good holiday and they were engaged in fun, and they were not concerned about when a start was to be made again. That was the kind of an arms race behind us in our great struggle. The struggle went on for six weeks and ultimately the government took the matter in hand and introduced a minimum wage bill, a mines minimum wage bill in the House of Commons.

Well, I want to show you how quickly the House of Commons and the government can change its mind. Some three or four weeks before our dispute the Labor party had a measure before the British House of Commons, a very modest proposal that it should be fixed by law that no adult male worker employed in any industry of Great Britain should be paid less than thirty shillings per week, that a minimum wage of thirty shillings per week should be the lowest wage worked for, and that the law should declare it. When it went to a test I do not think that there was more than sixty members cast their vote in favor of the principle of a minimum wage. The opinion of the opposition was that parliament had nothing to do with fixing wages and should not interfere in wages, especially in fixing the minimum wage. That was the opinion of the British House of Commons six weeks before the strike of the miners, but after the miners' strike had been on foot for four weeks the government suddenly changed its mind and the prime minister and the other government officials thought the time had come when the government should bring in a bill proposing to fix a minimum wage for the miners.

The Socialists and Labor members of parliament call themselves a Labor party.

num wage for the mine workers of the country, and the House of Commons by a large majority passed the various clauses of that bill, which did affirm the principle that parliament was entitled under certain circumstances to lay down the minimum rate of wages for the adult underground workers.

General Strike Fails.

Now we have learned one or two things from that strike. We have heard a great deal of the general strike as a panacea for all evils. Well, we came as near the general strike in our last mining struggle as an industry ever came before. We not only stopped nearly a million of workers working in and about the mines, but as the result of our stoppage over a million of workers in other industries were thrown idle within a few days of the mining stoppage.

The railway companies, which are manipulated by the same class of people as the mines are manipulated by, they took sides with the employers and threw off nearly one-half of their regular train service within a few days of the miners' stoppage. That naturally threw a very large number of railway servants idle and a very large number of iron workers in all of the great industrial centers.

Well, when you come to count the cost the first thing you ask is, Did your strike in any shape or form injure the mine owners of Great Britain? Frankly, I admit here and now, that I do not think it in any shape or form injured the mine owners. The chief injury fell upon our own class, the working class.

I believe the mine owners financially benefited by our six week's strike. For two months previous to the strike they ran up the price of coal by four, six, eight and ten shillings per ton. During the strike coal was being sold for six to seven shillings higher than it had been previous to the strike, and for several months after the strike was ended the consumer was paying all over the country from four to ten shillings per ton higher for coal than they had been previous to the strike, and I believe when the dividends of the mine owners are declared next year it will be found that the mine owners of Great Britain made millions of pounds out of the miners' stoppage. Our stoppage brought very considerable hardship upon the poorest of our people, who could not afford to pay high prices, and who were thrown out of employment through our dispute.

People Should Own.

Well, that is one lesson. There is another lesson that the miners have learned from it, and I sincerely hope the workers of Britain have learned this lesson, that it is not safe, it is not in the interests of our nation, it is not in the interests of the workers of our nation, that the coal mines of Great Britain should remain in the hands of private individuals, to be exploited for profit, and not in the interests of the whole of the people. We have given this matter very serious consideration. We have drafted a bill which proposes to nationalize the mines of Great Britain, that the government should take over the mines from the present owners, and should work the coal mines in the interests of the whole community and not for private profit. We propose that the government should pay a certain value for the mine and the stock there, a value which we fix by a certain compilation which we consider fair, but we do not propose that the government should pay the land owners any compensation for the minerals which lie in the bowels of the earth.

We are going to set on foot an agitation—the whole labor movement, organized labor in Great Britain, will join us in this agitation—and I venture to say that within ten or fifteen years the probabilities are that the coal mines of Great Britain will be owned by the community and worked by the whole community of Great Britain. The railway servants at the present

time have been considering the question of a bill to nationalize the railways of Great Britain. They are also of opinion, and I agree with them, that it is not in the best interests of the community that the railways of Great Britain should be held by private owners and merely to make money out of, and not in the interests of the whole community. The mines of the railways are closely allied together and with the railways of Great Britain, which in my opinion and the opinion of the British labor movement should be held by the state as a common inheritance of the people of Great Britain.

Making Progress.

During the past fifteen or twenty years there has been a forward movement among the trades unionists of our country. There was a time when the labor movement, and the trade union movement of Great Britain, speaking generally of them, felt that the price of commodities produced by labor should fix the reward of labor. That was an incident, or any other commodity, the feeling was known as the Manchester school of thought, of economics—the feeling was that the price secured for labor products should govern the wages paid to labor for the production of it.

Well, it is now a very different like of thought of trade unionists and their view now is that the wages of labor should be a first charge on any industry in which wealth is produced and that the wages should be first fixed and then the price of commodities should be fixed after wages have been first secured.

That has largely taken hold of the trade union movement of Great Britain, and the probability is that as the outcome of that feeling wages in the near future will not be governed by the price secured for the commodity produced, but that the price of the commodity produced will be governed largely by the reward already paid to labor.

Towards Socialism.

But there is another growing feeling in Great Britain, call it what you like, there is a feeling of having seen that the mines and the railways of our country should be held by the government on behalf of the whole of the people. That feeling has gone further, it has gone the length that the whole of the industries of Great Britain should be held in behalf of the people and worked in the interests of the whole of the people.

That is called Socialism, I understand.

That is the name that for twenty years I have recognized, Socialism, that movement and that feeling is rapidly permeating the British trades union movement.

You cannot find any conference of any important trade union holding sessions in which a resolution for the nationalization and public ownership of land, mines, railways, means of production, will not be carried almost unanimously in almost any trade union movement in Great Britain.

Our trades union congresses I remember a few years ago that any one who rose to move a resolution of that kind was howled down, was booed down; the same in our miners' federation a few years ago. Today there is no opposition to it, it is carried unanimously from year to year in the British trades union movement.

Some people fear the nationalization of the mines, railways and lands, not on the ground of the confiscation question or anything of that kind, not on the ground that it is robbery, but many fear nationalization of those industries because, that we are not sufficiently strongly represented in parliament to secure fair conditions to the workers in those industries in the event of their being taken over, and they are pointed to France and Germany and Belgium, and it is said that there, the state employees are worse off than those working to private employment.

That is only partially true. I do not find that in the state mines of Germany, and I do not find that in the state railways of Germany, it is only partially true, but I think that something in our country at least requires to be nationalized in addition to the mines, railways and means of production.

We intend to nationalize the British House of Commons in the very near future.

To nationalize railways, the workers would not get a fair chance from a few Socialists, but it is a struggle composed, but side by side with preaching the utility and the necessity for the public ownership of the mines we are preaching the necessity for the public ownership by the people of one of the other great industries of our country, of full representation in the legislature of our country, and we are very hopeful that in the very near future we will be able to strengthen our forces, because organized labor has taken up all hope of any substantial political or social or economic legislation, from the two political parties, and our only hope is the formation of a party of our own. Your own great federation, our great trades union labor movement, proves that there are the most solid and soberest in our own ranks, men of intellect, men who are prepared to sacrifice themselves in the interests of the class to which they belong. We, I think, are the only party in the past by our own party and of workers, our own salvation without depending on either of the two political parties.

We have been deceived quite long enough by the promises and nonfulfillment of the pledges which have been made up in the past by the two political parties, who have ridden into power, either one party or another, on the shoulders of the working classes, time and again. The pledges they have never intended to redeem and which they have been steady and sober during the whole of their lives, have not been able to save sufficient to keep them many weeks from the time they have to hang on, if they are able to keep up their place in the workshop, and that year by year the age at which men can find employment in our industries is being gradually reduced, and that many of our industrial workers have been steady and sober during the whole of their lives, have not been able to save sufficient to keep them many weeks from the time they have to hang on, if they are able to keep up their place in the workshop, and that year by year the age at which men can find employment in our industries is being gradually reduced, and that many of our industrial workers have been steady and sober during the whole of their lives, have not been able to save sufficient to keep them many weeks from the time they have to hang on, if they are able to keep up their place in the 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A phenomenon of our representative government is that the Socialist Party has lost its one representative in Congress, although the Socialist vote of the country is approximately twice what it was when Mr. Berger was elected. Mr. Berger's one district illustrates the same peculiarity. His vote was not diminished, but where, in 1910 his opposition was divided, in 1912 it was united. Congressman Victor Berger made an admirable record in his two years of service. The only Socialist in Congress, or in other national office, he commanded respect for his intelligence, his fidelity to the principles he believed in, and his patriotism. Socialism as a political and economic force in America has gained a fairer hearing because of the fine character of Victor Berger.—Kansas City Star.

British Delegates at A. F. of L. Meet.

(Continued from 2d page.)
be non-contingent, they had a feeling that the workers should not pay anything to a scheme of that kind from their already too scant wages—but it is a contributory act and one part of it provides sanatoriums for those who have the misfortune to contract tuberculosis, and the money for Great Britain is of the opinion that we are beginning at the wrong end with tuberculosis. We think there is no use setting up at the expense of the employers and the workers in the employment sanatoriums for the cure of tuberculosis, while we allow our shameful housing system to exist in our cities, which is breeding more tuberculosis every day than all the sanatoriums that could ever be erected could possibly cure.

One-Fifth Starving.
At the present time one-fifth of the population of Great Britain are continually on the verge of starvation within a week or a fortnight or three weeks of abject starvation in the event of their being thrown out of employment. I think your president said in the course of one of his addresses that you are in this country getting to be a proper proportion of the social wealth created than you ever were before. If that is so I am glad to hear it. It is not true, however, that in Great Britain the workers are securing anything like a fair proportion of the increased wealth produced from year to year by labor applied to our national resources.

The wages of labor are practically stationary and have been for very many years, but the wages of invested capital and the wages of the landlord class have gone up by leaps and bounds every year. The power of labor to produce wealth has increased and multiplied by the multiplicity of machinery from year to year.

The Robbery of the Workers.

The amount of wealth produced per head of the population has increased enormously, but it has not gone to the worker in the shop by increased wages. It has gone to those who have their money invested in the industries of Great Britain and to the landlord class, and I as one protest against this state of matters. Our workers are entitled to expect that if they in Great Britain—and when I say labor, I mean the workers—

I mean the work of hand or brain when labor applies to the natural resources of our country is able to produce enough and to spare of the commodities necessary for comfortable life for our people, that it is a shame and disgrace to find people in Great Britain that one-third of our working-class population should continually be on the verge of starvation, that our children in the slums of our cities and in our industrial centers, the children of respectable, sober, earnest, skillful parents, are living for want of fresh air, for want of sunshine and for want of proper surroundings. We say this is a disgrace to our country, and it is our duty, the duty of every thinking man and woman to band themselves into the great movement in this country and in our country for the purpose of wiping out this disgrace and for the purpose of eliminating and getting rid altogether of the poverty mentioned by our chairman during the course of his remarks.

Appeals to All.

I am glad to say that the feeling in our advance movement is not entirely confined to the working classes. A very large body of the educated classes of Great Britain, a large body of the comfortable and wealthy classes of Great Britain, are as tired of the present shameful state of matters as the working classes and the poor. Every gentleman and every nobleman, man and woman must be on our side in this struggle, whether they are wealthy or not, and a very large number of educated people who are in our movement, without anything which they are unwilling to do, are doing so for the pleasure of knowing that they are on the right side and doing good. Our movement is being consolidated and I look forward to the time when we will be able to secure, not merely an old-age pension to our people when they are unable any longer to provide for themselves, but we will be able to procure the full fruits of labor, the full wealth produced by labor.

In conclusion I wish to give you my personal greeting, my personal love, and to wish you God speed in your great movement. There is a great work to be done by you here. You have probably the richest country in natural resources that exists on the face of the earth today. You have a strong, willing, enthusiastic people, prepared to develop the resources of your great nation, and if you get the wealth produced from year to year by labor prevented from doing so by the trusts and the owners of the capital of this great country, your people are willing to do it.

In the first stages of that development you will be under the wage system and it will be the duty of your people to look after the interests of your own people, to secure to them the best possible returns for their labor, the shortest possible hours of labor, looking forward to the time when the people of your nation will not only be united in their trades unionism, but united in a true brotherhood, in which the full resources of your country will be developed and used for the whole of the people, and that you will be living in a brotherhood, each for all and all for each, and that a thousand times more happiness than it is possible to secure under the present state of matters here.

The Democratic Party Has a Black Record

BY OSCAR AMERINGER.
For thirty years the Democratic party lived on the fugitive slave law and when slavery was finally abolished it became the tool of reaction for the establishment of conditions closely akin to slavery.
No wonder, then, that the condition of the workers decreases in the same ratio as the Democratic vote increases. When an aroused conscience interfered with the cruel exploitation of small children in the textile mills of New England the "child-slaver" found a welcome in the Democratic states of the sunny south. Some of these states in order to attract "capital" even passed laws in which they mentioned cheap labor and the absence of child labor laws as chief attractions.
A few years ago a law was introduced in the legislature of Mississippi prohibiting children under nine hours of age to work more than 12 hours per week. It was a measure which was killed.
Out of 700,000 children of school age, a little over one-half were enrolled in the public schools of Tennessee. The lowest school attendance and the highest percentage of child labor and illiteracy are found in Democratic states, as the number of people who enjoy the franchise is the lowest. In other words, if "democracy" means rule of the people, then the least democratic found in the strongholds of the Democratic party. Not only are the negroes disfranchised by means of the grandfather clause and other restrictions, but the poor whites are not much better off when it comes to voting.
Poll taxes, some of these accumulative, and property and educational qualifications, have practically disfranchised the white workers of the south.
The whole state of Louisiana does not cast as many votes as the city of Cincinnati, O. Mississippi with a voting population of 350,000 cast less than 70,000 votes at the last presidential election.
What a disfranchised and illiterate working class is in no position to improve its condition goes without saying. Nowhere are wages lower and hours longer than in Democratic Dixie. Every effort to unionize the toilers is resisted with the most medieval vagrancy laws help to bring about a peonage system so brutal as to make chattel slavery look like a blessing.
If the Democracy of the south is but the class of the aristocracy, what once was the party of black slavery in the south has degenerated into the party of white slavery in the north. Resting with one foot on southern ignorance, it has planted the other on northern vice. It is in the slums of northern cities where the scum of the wastelands, the flotsam and submerged victims of the capitalist system are herded that the Democratic party flourishes the most.
Tammany hall and the vice trust. It is also the most industrial Democracy organization in this country. Blinky Dink, Bath House John and Tom Taggart, are typical of the class which rules the inside ring of the northern Democracy.
And this party that never stood for a democratic principle in all its history, this conglomeration of all that is shady, shabby, dark, criminal, and reactionary, is recommended to us as the party of progress.
Led by demagogues like Tillman, plain crooks like Bailey, race monopolists like Vidmar and criminals like the Hinky Dink, the Murphy and the Sullivan, flanked by the Ryans and Belmonts, the gamblers, dive keepers, the white slavers and fallen women, it has the unmitigated gall to pass as the party of the plain people.
This party without a redeeming feature, without mission, character, policy, program or principle, blandly asks the working people, that it has endeavored to keep in ignorance, slavery and peonage in every state where it is in power, to extend its deadly hold to the nation.
Between the two evils, the Republican and Democratic party, the latter is decisively the worst. But the working people are no longer forced to jump from the frying pan of republicanism into the fire of Democracy. They can easily solve the dilemma by voting for their own party—the Social-Democratic party, which stands alone as the political expression of the working class.

Will Regenerate The World.

BY IRWIN TUCKER.
So far, the postiff is with us. Leo XIII. was a good Socialist, recognizing the class struggle, the dignity of labor, the evil of child labor. Even when he says, "But it must be borne in mind that the chief thing to be secured is the safeguarding of private property," it is evident that he is thinking of the protection of the right of a poor man's private property. But oh, that a Christiana priest, even though pope, could utter that which follows:
"Let it be laid down that humanity must be as it is, and that the Socialist must do their utmost, but all striving against human nature is vain. To suffer and endure is the lot of humanity. Let men try as they may, no strength and no artifice will ever succeed in banishing from human life the pain and troubles which beset it. If there are any who pretend differently, who hold out to a hard-pressed people freedom from pain and trouble, undisturbed repose and constant enjoyment, they are deceiving themselves and upon them, and their lying promises will only make the people worse than before. There is nothing more useful than to look at the world as it really is—and at the same time to try to do something here for a remedy for its troubles."
Oh, the tragedy of it, that he who claims to be the vicar of Christ should so utterly have abandoned his faith in his Lord! "Humanity remain as it is," the very gospel of Christ, the humanity must be changed, shall be changed, has been changed. Those "lying promises" are held by Christ Himself. And since he who claims to sit in Peter's chair has abandoned his Lord and denied Him, as Peter did before him, the last word raised up as his prophetic forerunners of a new order, in which the promises of Christ shall be fulfilled, and in which humanity shall be changed from strife and struggle into brotherhood and peace, is through the cold lips that the voice of Christ is speaking, and it is we who call the world to follow where He leads.
This pulpit is dedicated to the preaching of the great crusade to set the world on fire with the fire of the war. The war is declared, the battle is on. Christ against capitalism; God against gold; the image of the Almighty against the imprint of the eagle. Our platform is, "Capitalism must go! Down with the empire of Mammon, and up with the brotherhood of Man!"
Jesus planned to regenerate the world through the power of perma-

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First—Always give both old and new address.
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The Builders' Column
By A. W. Mance
THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.
You have now counted the votes polled in your district. Perhaps you were encouraged by the showing; perhaps you were discouraged. Encouraged or discouraged, you know the work of Socialist education must go on. In doing your little share to push forward the Socialist cause, always remember that the economic pressure bearing on your prospective convert is ever becoming heavier. When you hear a shopmate grumble and kick about the high prices of food, then is the time to hand him a Socialist pamphlet or paper.
WATCH FOR THE PROPER TIME.
The Social-Democratic Herald always contains a message for your friends who are discouraged. Every issue is prepared with the express purpose of reaching the unconverted. You may think the small amount you can do does not amount to much. But always remember that it is the multiplied and added mites of the individuals which make the big things.
As I sit in this office and answer letters from hustlers from Alaska, and Florida, and from Maine to southern California, I see the results of the individual efforts of thousands of isolated workers making the great American Socialist movement.
Wherever you are, when you read this, try and picture to yourself the thousands of others who are your comrades in this work.
YOU can get a club of four this week. If a thousand of YOU will do the same, you see what it means.
INTRODUCE US TO YOUR FRIENDS.
To assist you in your work of getting readers for The Herald, we will send a sample copy to as many of your acquaintances as you think might become Herald subscribers, if they were introduced to its contents.
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Please send sample copy of The Social-Democratic Herald to the following persons, whom I believe may become permanent readers:

MENACING THE HOME

By GEORGE STRELITZ.
The travelling lecturers who are in the business of fighting Socialism, lay particular stress upon the menace which the Socialist party is said to constitute against such sacred institutions as matrimony and the family.
In proof of their assertions they quote a few passages from a book by Fred. Engels, called "The Origin of the Family."
To reinforce the impression, they also are wont to make use of our famous book "Woman and Socialism." Neither one of these two books contains the acknowledged faith of the Social-Democratic party.
If other evidence could be produced by the various Collins or Goldsteins, in proof of their contention that our party is destructive to the family, they surely would have presented it to a gullible public.
At any rate, considering the immensity of Socialist literature today, the evidence produced by our opponents in behalf of their most cherished contention is meager, indeed.
If we wanted to, we could turn the tables upon our enemies, and make the same charge against them, and prove it by a superabundance of evidence.
We invite the Goldsteins to visit some night our bourgeois theatres in any city of the Union, and they can see and hear multimillion rificuled so thoroughly, that it will mean carrying coals to Newcastle. If Socialist writers would waste time in the same effort.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE

TO COMRADES AND STUDENTS.
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"Dividing Up", Again!

BY E. H. THOMAS.
"Socialists want to divide up!" This venerable falsehood, this favorite chestnut of the Ananias society, this exploded and re-exploded humbug, bobbed up again in Milwaukee a few days ago—and where?
Where but in the columns of the Journal—that great guardian of civic morals and teacher, guide and instructor of the gulleible and unsuspecting public?
Said the Journal (and even the typesetter must have winked as he set this up):
"The publisher of a Socialist paper in Kansas died with an estate estimated at more than \$200,000. Apparently Marxians are not strong on the 'divvy up' stuff except to talk about it and advise the other fellow to get busy and distribute."
Now, what do you think of that for a Journal, published in Cornsossle Corners or Pumpkin City, but in the city of Milwaukee, containing sixty-five public schools, four high schools, and one normal school?
Alas, little have they benefited the scribe of The Journal, who might have learned better from some of the bright little tots in the lower grades, from some of the wise and sensible boys and girls who wear the Socialist button and know just why they wear it.
Tell our young Socialists, Mr. Editor, that "Socialism means dividing up," and hear them answer you with a look of wonder.
"Why, Mister, you're joking, aren't you? Surely a grown-up man like you knows better than to believe such silly nonsense!"
"Don't you know that even if Socialists wanted to divide up the wealth of the world they could not do it? The wealth of the world does not consist of dollar bills or silver dollars, but of machinery, land, factories, mines, tanneries, breweries, and so on. Can you divide up these things? Can you tear up a railroad, and let each man carry home a rail, or a tie, or a piece of a locomotive?"
"Have you never heard that the Socialists want the collective ownership of all these things? Look in your dictionary—you will find that to collect

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

between the main and mizenmast was the "quarterdeck," aft of the mizenmast the "poop." Through the center of the ship from the stern to the bow, the imaginary line was drawn. Facing the stern was the "port," formerly called "larboard," and to the right was the "starboard" side.
Every man on board had a number. The odd numbers from one to ninety-nine belonged to the men stationed on the starboard, fore-castle. From two to one hundred belonged to the port watch or fore-castle. From 102 to 199 were port fore-castle. From 202 to 299 were starboard main topmen. From 302 to 399 were starboard main topmen. From 402 to 499 were starboard afterguards. From 502 to 599 were starboard afterguards. The fore-castle had to keep the fore-castle clean and had charge of the rigging and sails of the bowsprit and jibboom, such as stay-sail, jib, and flying jib, as well as the anchors and chains. The fore-castle had to keep the port side of the waist clean and had charge of all of the rigging and sails on the fore-mast. Main-topmen had to keep the starboard side of the waist clean and had charge of the rigging and sails on the mainmast, the mizenmastmen had to keep the starboard side of the quarterdeck and poop clean, and had the sparker to take care of.
With each man's number went his station at gun, in the magazine, at the wheel or other post; his accoutrements, either as rifleman or boarder, the former being armed with a rifle and bayonet, and the latter with cutlans and pistol when the ship went into action. This number was sewed on his hammock and his chest bag, and with it, it also went his rank either petty officer, seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, apprentice, etc., and his pay was according to his rank also.
CHAPTER IX.
The Different Kinds of Ships.
A frigate was a ship with three square rigged masts and had a spar or upper deck, a second or gun deck, on which were the heavy guns; their muzzles sticking out through the ship's side through the gunports. Below the gundeck was the berth deck and below this the orlop deck. Under the orlop deck was the ship's hold where the powder magazines, the water tanks, the bread room, the sail room, and other stowage places were.
A corvette was a smaller ship with only two decks, spar and berth deck. On the spar deck were the guns, protected by bulwarks six feet high and sometimes these ships were called spardeck ships.
(Continued to No. 43.)

Barbarism of Hunting

By many men and boys, it is deemed great sport in displaying skill in taking the lives of birds and animals. To follow hounds and other dogs of the chase through field and wood, and bring to earth victim after victim with unerring shots is deemed a fascinating achievement. Hunters witness the killing of innocent victims, and see the suffering and agonizing